THE BOMBAY COURIER.

[PUBLISHED THRICE A-WEEK,—EVERY TUESDAY, THURSDAY, AND SATURDAY MORNING.—PRICE 14 RUPEES PER QUARTER.]

VOL. XLV.] SATURDAY, 24 OCTOBER, 1837. [NO. 9440

FOR LONDON,—The *Portsea, Captain James Smith*, of 500 Tons burthen, will sail for London on the 9th proximo. For freight or passage, (having excellent accommodations,) apply to,

GREY AND Co.

Bombay, 24th October, 1837.

FOR CALCUTTA.—The fine new Ship *Susan, John Young*, Commander, burthen per Register 577 Tons, will have immediate dispatch. For freight or passage (having comfortable accommodadations) apply to.

GREY AND Co.

Bombay, 24th October, 1837.

FOR LONDON.—The well known river-built Ship SARAH, Captain *J. T. Whiteside;* will sail 15th November, has excellent accommodations for Passengers, carries an experienced Surgeon, and will call on the Coast if sufficient inducement offers.—For Freight or Passage, apply to

GREY AND Co.

Rampart Row, 24th October, 1837.

NOTICE.-*John Smith Esq.*, and *Alexander Hadden Esq.*, are authorised to sign for us per procuration.

W. NICOL AND Co.

Bombay, 23d October, 1837.

NOTICE, I have this day admitted *Mr. Maneckjee Rustomjee*, a Partner in my business which will in future be conducted under the Firm and style of *Rustomjee Cowasjee and Co.*

RUSTOMJEE COWASJEE.

Calcutta, 2d October, 1837.

WITH reference to the above Notification the public are hereby informed, that with the Sanction of the Members, the Secretaryship of the Sun Insurance, Office, is transferred to the Firm of *Rustomjee Cowasjee and Co.*

RUSTOMJEE COWASJEE.
Sec. Sun Insurance Office.

GENERAL ASSEMBLY'S INSTITUTION.

THE second annual examination, will take place in the School-ho[use] Militar[y] [Off]ice, on Thursday, the 26th [inst.] The [Chair] will be occupied by [the] rable James Farish Esq.; and [the] will commence, precisely at 11 o'clock, A. M. the attendance of the European and Native friends of education, is respectfully invited.

JOHN WILSON.

Bombay, 23d October, 1837.

NOTIFICATION.

THAT Sealed Tenders will be received at the office of the Superintendent of the Indian Navy, on Thursday, the 2d of November, at 12 o'clock, from persons desiring to provide Tonnage for the transport of 84 Logs, more or less of Teak Timber, measuring on the whole about 225 Tons, from Calicut to Madras.

Tenders to specify the rate per ton and the probable date of the vessels departure. Each of the Tenders to be accompanied with a receipt of 500 Rupees, which sum is to be deposited with the Military Paymaster Indian Navy Department for the due performance of the engagement.

Dimensions and measurements of the Logs, can be seen at this office where also any other information required can be had.

The Superintendent reserves the right of rejecting any tender without assigning reasons for so doing.

By order of the Supt. of the I. N.
S. B. HAINES.—*Actg. Asst. Supt. I. N.*
Supt's. Office, Bombay, 18th October, 1837.

NOTICE.—Tenders (post paid) will be received by the Quarter Master of the 3d Regiment N. I. up to the 15th proximo for the supply of four thousand (4,000) yards of Sheeting Cloth for the use of the said regiment: the Cloth to be delivered into the Quarter Master's Stores at Asseerghur free of expense on or before the 31st December 1837 till which time it will be at the Contractors risk: on its receipt it will be subjected to the inspection of a Committee of officers who will decide on the manner in which the Contract has been executed. The Tenders must specify the length and breadth of each piece of Cloth and be accompanied by a sample of the same. The person whose Tender shall be accepted will be expected to lodge security in the hands of Messrs. *Jehangeer Nasserwanjee and Co.* to the amount of two hundred (200) rupees which will be forfeited in the event of any breach in the performance of the contract.

A. CRAWFORD, Lieut. Quar. Mas.
3rd Regt. N. I.

Asseerhgur, Oct. 12th 1837.

THE BOMBAY CALENDAR and ALMANAC, with an INDIAN CALENDAR for 1838, will be published the first week in January next The army, civil, and Indian navy lists, will be corrected up to the 31st of December, and the whole will be printed on English paper. PRICE 6 RUPEES. —Courier Office, 24th October, 1837.

THE BOMBAY COURIER.

THE PROPRIETORS of this Journal having determined, in consequence of the alterations effected by the New Regulations for Postage which came into operation on the 1st instant, to publish their paper THREE TIMES A WEEK instead of twice as heretofore, the Public are respectfully informed that the BOMBAY COURIER will now consist of one sheet, and be published everyTuesday, Thursday and Saturday morning at the price of 14 Rupees per quarter, and be regularly forwarded by the Dawks of those days to all outstations *bearing postage*. The Subscribers to this paper will thus be supplied with Intelligence, not only at more regular intervals, but from the diminution of postage at considerably less expence than has hitherto necessarily been incurred, with the advantage of an additional publication every week.—Bombay, October, 21th 1837.

SALE BY AUCTION, On Wednesday, next the 25th inst., at 11 A. M. Messrs. *Frith, and Co.* will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms the undermentioned, viz. The remainder of an Invoice of Glass Ware, and Saddlery, (both of which are recommended to notice,) an Invoice of Fancy and Plain Stationery, consisting of Embossed Boards, Medallions, Letter and Note Paper, plain Foolscap and Letter Paper, the remains of an Invoice of Imitation Jewellery as before advertized, Setts of Europe Chessmen, grey Sheeting and Senna, Cloth, Spotted Jamdannies, striped and spotted Dimity, Europe and Bengal, Chintzes, Gingham Umbrellas, cases of Crown Glass, Europe Cordage, Bags of Gallingall and Nux Vomica, Beaver Hats, Epsom Salts, Brass Cocks, Japanned Tea Trays, an Invoice of Hams, Boxes of Superior Manilla Cigars, Cases of China Preserves, cases of French Claret, a Superior 9 K'd Flute by "Monzane" complete and a variety of excellent Household furniture the property of a gentleman proceeding to Europe.

AT NOON.

Any Cattle or Carriages that may offer.—Nesbite Lane, 21st October, 1837.

SPRAGUE FRITH AND CO., have just received a few copies of each of the following works viz. Small's Veterinary Tablet, being a concise account of the diseases of Horses, Cattle, and Dogs with their cause symptoms and cure; to which are added numerous valuable Recipes.

Price 3 Rupees each.

Accum's Chemical re-ageorts or Tests, Pharmacopœia Collegii Regalis Medicorum Londoniensis (for 1836) accompanied by Test Cases intended as practical companions to ditto.

A neat light Shigram with English springs for sale—Apply as above.

WOOLER AND CO.—MR. J, H. WOOLER, sole partner in India, of the late firm of WOOLER and Co., begs leave to request, that all persons indebted to the said firm, will make early arrangements for the settlement of their accounts.

And all Persons having claims against the said firm, are requested to present the same for payment, before the 1st of January ensuing.

Mr. W. takes the present opportunity of returning his best thanks to the public, and particulary to the Civil and Military Services, for the liberal support afforded for so long a period to the late firm of W. and Co., and he trusts that the present firm (of which he is a member) will continue to receive and to merit a continuance of the same.

WOOLER AND Co., respectfully beg leave now to offer their services to the Civil and Military portion of the community and to the public generally, in the execution of commissions from Europe, which their Mr. W., (having recently returned to this country) has made every arrangement at Home for the purpose of enabling them to undertake with as much dispatch and upon as liberal terms, as any other House in Bombay. And they trust that an experience of upwards of 37 years in India will insure their affording equal satisfaction.—Bombay, 12th October, 1837.

FOR SALE.—No. XXVII, of he Quarterly ARMY LIST; corrected up to the 31st July, 1837. Printed on Europe paper,—Price 3 Rupees.—Courier office, 24th October 1837.

MILITARY BAND INSTRUMENT-eSr WOOLER AND CO.—Have ju.ts O ceived on Sale for ready Cash,—a set of Instruments consisting of:

8 Clarionets. vizt. 5 B—2 C—and I E	
2 Bassoons,	1 Serpent,
2 Flutes,	1 Pr. of Cymbals.
2 Piccoloes,	2 French Horns,
1 Trumpet,	1 Bass Horn,
1 Key'd Buggle'	1 Trombone.

They have been used,—are in good repair and of excellent Tones,—Price Rs. 11,00.

EAST INDIA AGENCY IN LONDON FOR PASSENGERS, *No.*11, *Leadenhall street*. Parties arriving in England will, on immediate application to Mr. ALEXANDER, *East India Passage Agent*, *No* .11, *Leadenhall street* (*next door to the India House*), secure the most prompt and speedy attention in regard to the clearing and forwarding of their baggage; engaging furnished apartments in town to prevent the expense of resorting to Lotels; procuring immediate return engagements for native servants, and in all other matters consequent on a first arrival in London.

☞ Publishing office of the "East India and Colonial Magazine, No. 11, Leadenhall street.—London, 25th Sept. 1836.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ENGLAND

Evidence before Select Committee of the House of Commons.

THE COMMITTEE OF THE NEW BENGAL STEAM FUND give notice that they daily expect to receive a Copy of the above, which they will reprint immediately on its arrival, if such should appear to be the desire of the SUBSCRIBERS to the FUND or the PUBLIC in GENERAL.

If therefore they rec/ive applications to the number of three hundred; for supply gratis to the Subscribers to the Fund—and for Rupees Six to Non-Subscribers; they will take that as a sufficient Indication of such desire and reprint accordingly.

They request intimation of the wishes of Individuals desiring Copies to be sent to the address of their Secretary as early as possible. Parties at Madras are quested to make known their wishes to Joseph Barrow, Esq., the Agent of the Committee at that place.

The Committee having no Agent at Bombay, will be obliged by Parties at that Presidency, requiring a Copy of the Reprint, either addressing the Secretary to the Committee or any established Agent at Calcutta.

By order of the Committee of the Calcutta New Bengal steam Fund C, B. GREENLAW,—*Secretary.*

9th September, 1837.

N. B. Subscribers to the Fund may be supplied *gratis* with a copy of Dr. LARDNER'S letter to LORD MELBOURNE, advocating an efficient comprehensive Steam Communication between England and India, on application to the Secretary to the Committee.

Non-Subscribers will be supplied from the Baptist Mission Press. Circular Road, or by any of the Booksellers of Calcutta, on payment of Co's. Rs. 2 each Copy.

NOTICE.

STEAM COMMUNICATION.

FROM CALCUTTA, MADRAS, AND CEYLON, TO ENGLAND.

THE Committee of the New Bengal Steam Fund are desirous of ascertaining the degree of support which may eventually be obtained throughout India to a well organized, properly estimated, Plan for establishing the above communication, in the even of the result of the inquiry in progress in June last, before a select Committee of the House of Commons, not leading to the Establishment of the desired Communication direct to the three Presidencies.

It is estimated at home that a capital would be required of £3,50,000, and the present object is merely to ascertain what portion of that Capital might be calculated upon, as likely to be forthcoming from India, on such a well organized and properly estimated plan being promulgated. It is proposed that the Capital be divided into 7,000 shares of £50 or Co's. Rupees 500 each, to be payable 100 Rs. per Quarter till the whole is paid; that a Charter bc obtained exempting all from liability beyond their share, and an act authorizing all who by the Indian acts are prevented from trading to become parties to this scheme.

As the immediate object is solely to ascertain the degree of support whicha scheme based on sure Grounds would receive in India, it is scarcely necessary to enter into any present detail to show that such a scheme can be made to pay; especially as parties notifying their willingness to take shares will not in the most distant degre become pleadged so to do, if the Scheme should be matured and promulgated; although their so doing will entitle them to priority of claim to shares if it should when promulgated become popular.

It may not however be irrelevant to state that Dr. Lardner, than whom no better authority canbe given, considers that a well arranged Steam Communication between England and all the Ports of India would realize from passengers alone £196,000 per annum. However, as before said, no party will be bound by any present expressed intention of taking shares, though priority of claim will be conferred thereby; and it being of essential consequence that the Committee should be enabled as early as possible to communicate to parties at home the degree of support which such a scheme would be likely to receive in India, they will feel much obliged by intimation being made to their Secretary by Individuals quoting the number of shares they might be disposed to take.

Parties now precluded by law from trading may of course, with reference to the condition referred to in their case, in like manner communicate their conditional desire.

As the time of departure would be arranged so as to form an intermediate despatch from India between the departure of the Hon'ble Company's Steamer from Bombay, it is not unlikely that a small Steamer may be established between Bombay and Socotra; thus not only affording additional means to that presidency of passage, but completing a regular mail every fortnight between India and England. Every part of India will then be equally interested in the communication, and it may fairly claim support from all.

Parties at Madras, desirous of putting their names down conditionally as above, are requested to communicate their wishes to Joseph Barrow, Esq. the agent to the Committee.

The Committee, having no Agent at Bombay, will be obliged by communications from Parties at that Presidency being made to their Secretary, or to any House of Agency in Calcutta.

By order of the Committee of the New Bengal Steam Fund, C. B. GREENLAW,—*Secretary.*

Town Hall, the 2nd Sept., 1837.

Advertised previously..	1197	John Lowe and Co.....	10
Aushootos Day.....	1	Ninian McKinzie.....	5
Promothonauth Day,....	1	A. Parker.....	5
M. Rousseau,.....	2	Dr. Maxton,.....	5
Stewart and Co.....	10	Dr. Macgowan,.....	2
John Hastie,.....	5	Biale and Co.....	25
Jas. Hastie,.....	5	N. F. Biale,.....	5
J. M. Dicey.....	2	H. L. Christiana,.....	5
H. Stainforth, (Sylhet)....	2	G. R. Gordon,.....	5
Captain A. B. Clapperton.....	2	Gocul Chand Gangooly..	5
D. Clark.....	2	Twentyman and Co.,....	2
W. Oxborough, by his Atty. Thos. P. Oxborough.....	4	W. Turner,.....	2
Thos. P. Oxborough,....	3	T. Ostell,.....	2
H. G. Oxborough.....	2	W. H. Hammerton,.....	2
Jas. Rostan, Jur.....	2	Jas. Monteith,.....	4
Benjamin L. Verbon.....	1	Thos. Payne,.....	1
John H. Rostan,.....	1	D. Wilson,.....	4
W. B. Rostan.....	1	Mucfarlane and Co.,....	5
W. Clark.....	1	Jno, Stuart,.....	1
Rd, Pallas,.....	1	F. Burkinyoung and Co..	5
Major G. Hutchinson....	2	Pittar and Co,.....	2
Newab Tahowar Jung....	2	T. L. Thomson,.....	5
C Herd.....	2	N. H. Thomson,.....	1
Messrs. Hughes and Templar.....	5	Henry Hall,.....	2
John Hughes,.....	2	Jas. Patten,.....	1
E. Templar,.....	2	J. Hill.....	1
M. W. Woollaston.....	5	G. P. Leycester, Morsbedabad,.....	2
H. A. Woollaston,.....	2	G. G. McPherson, ditto..	5
P. W. Luard, (Chittagong).....	1	R. H. Rattray,.....	1
David Smith, by his Attorney Adam F. Smith,	5	W. Braddon,.....	4
Capt. Harrington.....	2	H. Smith,.....	1
John Shircore, (Additional)	1	H. Walters,.....	4
Thos. Brae, by his Attorney C. L. Pinto,.....	2	Capt. E. Sanders. Engrs.	2
J. Coull.....	2	Ross D. Mangles,.....	5
A. D. Coull.....	2	Major T. M. Taylor,....	2
L. A. Davidson,.....	2	R. Walker,.....	4
Wm. Thompson,.....	5	Longueville Clarke.....	2
J. Dunbar,.....	2	E. W. Ryan.....	1
Lieut. Abercrombie, (Engineers).....	1	Colonel Caulfield,.....	2
W. Inglis,.....	1	Harton and Co.....	2
Christr Waller,.....	1	Rajchunder Chuckerbuty	2
Ramchunder Ghosal....	1	Rajkissen Mitter, ...	1
W. G. Smith,.....	1	Sir Charles D'Oyly Bt..	2
T. H Maddock,.....	10	G. C. Cheap, Mymunsing	8
The Hon'ble J. C. Erskine	2	E. V. Irwin, ditto,.....	2
Lieut. H. A. Austin,....	1	M. W. Carruthers, ditto.	2
J. J. Harvey,.....	4	Capt. T. Hickman, Artillery,.....	1
J. A. Heynes,.....	4	Capt. C. Dallas, ditto,..	1
		Lieut. Col. R Powney. ditto.....	2
		Lieut. N. A. Staples..	1
		Lieut. G. T. Graham,...	1
		Lieut. H. N. Pepper,..	1
		Numbers 304	Shares 1493

Books for Subscriptions are now with each Members of the Committee, and with the gentlemen and at the places following:—

Bruce, Shand and Co.
Rustomjee Cowasjee, Esq.
M. M. Manuk, Esq.
Exchange Rooms.
Bengal Club.
Trade Rooms.
Army Agency Reading Rooms.
Calcutta Library.

Books will be sent with thanks to any firm or gentleman, whether in Calcutta or elsewhere, who may be disposed to further the object of the subscription.

CHAS. B. GREENLAW,—*Secy.* Com. N. B. S. F.

September 30, 1837

TO BE LET.—The two adjoining Houses at Colabah, opposite to *M. F. Brownrigg Esq.*, apply to *Pestonjee Merwanjee*, opposite to the Sally gate.—Bombay, 24th October, 1837.

TRAVANCORE CARDAMOMS AND PEPPER.

THE undersigned is authorized to invite Tenders for the above (the collection of the present season) until further notice.

The black Cardamoms will be picked out but otherwise not classed as formerly, separate Tenders will be received for the black: the whole may be tendered for at once or in any quantity, not less than one hundred Candies, the Cardamoms in store are upwards of 400 Candies of 600 lbs. Avoirdupois, they will be delivered, packed in double mat Robins and shipped at the expence of Government, free of duty as usual.

The quantity of Pepper expected is about 4000 Candies of 500 lbs. Avoirdupois and will be packed and delivered in the same manner as the Cardamoms.

A deposit of 150 Rs ℔ Candy on the Cardamoms and of 10 Rs ℔ Candy on the Pepper, will be required 25 days after the tenders are accepted if from a distance and eight days after if from any person at Alleppey, which will be forfeited in event of the former not being cleared away by the 31st January next, and the latter by the 20th May next, the contract being then void.

The Cardamoms and Pepper will be at the risk of the purchaser as soon as weighed.

Samples may be seen and any further information obtained by application to the undersigned.

The Tenders must express the prices offered in words at length and be addressed to the Acting Dewan of His Highness the Rajah of Travancore, sealed and superscribed "Tenders for * * * * * *."

Parties tendering are at liberty to attend on the opening of their Tenders which will take place at the Huzzoor Cutcherry, Trevandrum.

JOHN MORPHEW.
Commercial Agent, to the Travancore Govt.

શ્રીનરાવેનફોરની·એલચી·તથા·મરી
કેરલ·શાકી·ઉરનારને·શતાબ્જે·ઉપર·ઉકે
લી·જનશો·વેચાતી·આપવા·બાબત·ની·અ
રજીઓ·ઓફીજ·વેલા·જાણીતુ·ઉરે·તાંકું·થુ
ધી·લેવી·તે·માલ·હાલની·મોશંમનો·ઈદ્રો·
ઝીધેલોછે ❀

ઢાલી•એલચી•કુટી•પાડવા•દેશે•પણ•અ
ગાઉ•પરમાંણે•લાગ•ઢરવા•દેશે•નઢી•તે•ઢા
લી•એલચી•ની•અરજી•જુદી•લેશે•તથા•એ
લચી•ની•અરજી•એઢડી•અથવા•ફરએઢ•જ
ઢા•ની•પણ•એઢશે।•ખાંડી•થી•ઓછી•નઢી•ઢર
વી•તથા•એલચી•વખારમો ૪૦૦ ખાંડી•થી•
વધારેછે•તે•દર•એઢ•ખાંડી•અંગરેજી ૬૦૦ ર
તલ•ની•તે•બેવરી•શાદરીમો•મુડા•બાંધી•શર
ઢારનાં•ખરચથી•જઢાત•લીધા•વગર•શરેશ
તા•પરમાંણે•વાંફાંણપર•ચડાવી•આપશેઢ

મરીનો•જહો•આશરે ૪૦૦૦ ખાંડીનો•થા
શે•તે•દર•એઢ•ખાંડી•અંગરેજી ૫૦૦ રતલ
ની•તે•મુડા•બાંધી•એલચી•ની•શરત•પરમાં
ણે•વાંફાંણપર•ચડાવી•આપશે *

એલચી•કુપર•દર•ખાંડીએ•રૂપીઆ ૧૫૦
અમાનત•રાખવા•તથા•મરી•કુપર•દર•ખાં
ડીએ•રૂા• ૧૦ તે•અરજી•ફબુલ•થઆપછી•બે
જીજા•દેશાવર•ખાતામો•રેફતો•ફોએતો ૨૫
દાફાડામો•તથા•આલપછામો•રેફતો•ફોઈતો
આઠ•દાફાડામો•ને•તે•એલચી•તારીખ ૩૧
મી•જનીવારી ૧૮૩૮ ફ્રુધીમો•તથા•મરી•
તારીખ ૨૦ મી•મે ૧૮૩૮ ફ્રુધીમો•ફાફાડી•
નઢી•લફજશેતો•અમાનત•રાખેલો•છવેજ•
ચુનેફગારીમો•જશે•તથા•ફબાલો•રફ•તથા
બાતલ•થાશે *

તે•એલચી•તથા•મરી•જોખી•આપેઆ•
પઢીનો•જોખમ•ખરીદદારને•માંઠે•રેફશે *

નમુનો•જોવો•ફોએ•તથા•તે•વીશેની•ફાં
ઢ•પીનાથી•વાફેફ•આવુ•ફોએતો•ફેઠલ•શ
ફી•ફરનારને•પુછિઆથી•માલુમ•થાશે *

અરજીમાં•ભાવ•ખુલા•અખેરે•ફરીને•લ
ખી•જણાવવો•તથા•તે•મોફોરબંદ•ફરી•ફે
બલેઆલેમ•શ્રી•તરાવેનઢારનાં•રાજાનાં•કુ
છીનાં•દેવાંનને•નામનુ•શરનામુ•ફરી•તે•કુપ
ર•લખી•જણાવવુ•જે•આમે•અરજી•ફલાંની
જનશનીછે•એમ•લખી•મોફલવી *

જેફોલ•અરજ•ફરશે•તેનાંમોને•કુરછે•જે
શ્રી•તરાવેનદરમની•કુજુર•ફયેરીમો•અરજી
કુધાકતી•વખત•તાંફાં•આવે•તાંફાં•તેનાંમો
ને•દેખતાં•તે•અરજીઓ•કુધાકશે *

જોન•મારકીકુ

શ્રી•તરાવેનઢારની•શરઢારનો•વે
પાર•ખાતાનો•આકતીએ

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

BIRTH.

At Mazagon, on the 22d instant, the Lady of Harry G. Gordon, Esq. of a Son.

SHIPPING ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES.

ARRIVAL.

Oct. 20.—Ship Orleana, Alexander Cameron, Master, from Rio de Janeiro 13th 1837.
Passenger.—James Winser Esq.

DEPARTURES.

Oct. 21.—The East India Company's Brig of War Euphrates, Lieut P. L. Powell, Comm'g. to Coast.
22d.—The East India Company's Cutter Nurbuddah, Mr. Selby Midshipman, in Charge to Sea.

SHIPPING IN THE HARBOUR.

E. I. COMPANY'S VESSELS.—Brig Taptee.
STEAMERS.—Hugh Lindsay, and Berenice.
FREE TRADERS.—Blake, Logan, Tory, Sarah, Mermaid, Portsea, Princess Charlotte, Walmer Castle, Hannah. Allerton, John Knox, Asia. and Orient.
COUNTRY VESSELS.—Tauze, Lord Castlereagh, Hamudee Kusrovie, Mahadimbu Shaw, Discovery, Futtay Salam, Eliza, Susan, Hydroose, Golconda, Issavie, Good Success, Helen, Sandwich, and Mahamoody, Emily, and Orlen.
FRENCH.—Barque Anacreon.
HIS HIGHNESS THE NIZAM'S,—Barque Mecca, Pied, montese. and La Marie.

Ensign G. B. Eastwick. 5th Regt. N. I. to Poonah.
Lieut. H. W. Evans, 9th Regt. N. I. to Ahmedabad,
Major Jopp Inspecting Engineers, to Poonah.
Ensign W. Gibbard, 11th Regt. N. I. to Ponnah.
Ensign Compton, attached 16th Regt. N. I. to Kandallah.
Captain A. Bradford, 13th Regt. N. I. to Deesa.
Major C. Davies, 15th Regt. N. I. to England.
Lieut. and Adjutant Wemyss Engineer to Poonah.
Lieut. B. H. Combe, 1st Light Cavalry, to Europe.

THE COURIER.

TUESDAY, 24th OCTOBER, 1837.

The *Hugh Lindsay*, left the Harbour yesterday afternoon shortly after 5. The following is a list of her passengers.—

Major C. and Mrs. Davies, Donald Campbell, Esq. Lieut. B. H. Combe, M. Larken, Esq. Capt. C. Clarke.

We imagined that by this time the monsoon had exhausted itself, and that we might calculate upon the regularity of the Calcutta Dâk; it so happens however that we yesterday afternoon received the Bengal papers for three days together, a circumstance which we are unable to account for.

The Madras *Spectator* has a long article in its columns on the subject of transferring the provinces of Malabar and Canara to this Presidency. This proposition wherever it originated seems to be attracting much attention at Madras, which it would not have done, we are convinced, had there not been something in it feasible and worthy of consideration. When we take into view the geographical features of these countries with reference to their seat of Government, that they are located in a continued line on the Western side of the Ghat barrier, ranging from North to South, and that our facility of communicating with them for 9 months at the least in the year is infinitely greater than that which Madras possesses, we are at an absolute loss to discover why these divisions should ever have formed part of the latter Presidency, The remarks which we have read in the *Spectator* are certainly skilfully drawn, but have failed entirely in convincing us that Madras rather than Bombay ought to be the seat of their Government. As far as the Sea is concerned the arguments do not touch the question, but rather admit the inconvenience of their present alliance, as they seek to establish their independence of Bombay, by setting up that some merchants at Tellicherry Cochin and Alleppy are carrying on a direct trade with England by means of their own vessels, and therefore these places, they would maintain, are not at all dependent on us, forgetting the circumstance that the greater part of the shipping which arrives here either sights or touches at one or other of those Sea ports in its direct route; and therefore establishing as being in the line of the Bombay trade, that this latter should naturally be the source of their supply. It was urged by those who contended for the union of the provinces in question with Bombay, that they should be attached to it on the ground of the large Garrison here ready in case of need, of it's complete and well furnished arsenal, and of the quantity of shipping and steamers congregated in it's harbour, by means of which a speedy communication could be effected with the southerly points and the requisite supplies promptly furnished. The Article we are commenting on denies the sufficiency of our Garrison to supply Troops for that quarter, and contends that such inability was fully demonstrated upon the occasion of the late disturbance, by the anxiety and eagerness which were shewn on the part of our authorities for the speedy recal of and withdrawal of our regiments from the scene of operations. But is this a fair argument, which seeks to deduce a conclusion against Bombay because in it's present condition it is supposed and alleged to have a sufficient physical force commensurate only with it's present extent, and insufficient for operations upon a more enlarged field? Would it not be practicable, without encountering any enormous difficulty, either to augment our own force or to incorporate a sufficient portion of that of Madras to provide for the efficient protection of those parts of our territories. It is purely a question of expediency this, which of the two Presidencies by their relative positions and their means of intercourse ought to have the preference for administering the government of those two provinces. It is a question which has nothing to do with the present amount of force at the disposal of either government, as this is a difficulty (highly as it is estimated by our Madras antagonists) which would vanish nevertheless almost as rapidly as the ink became dry which might direct a separation from the one and an union with the other Presidency. It is said again, that in case of need it would require eight days to communicate by *express* with Bombay. We are not prepared to deny this although we think the time overrated, but our cotemporary ought to have informed us at the same time how long a delay it would require to do the same thing with Madras, the head quarters of that presidency, and to draw forth from this latter efficient assistance. From Bombay the requisite succours and supplies might be thrown into Mangalore in 48 hours, and the Steamers once on the spot two days would thenceforward be all the delay between the two places. Admitting therefore that 8 days would be occupied in the express, and two days in the dispatch of assistance, there would be an expence of ten days between the making of the demand and the arrival of reinforcements and stores. This expenditure of time would be applicable only to the first movement, after this, the Steamers once on the line, four days only would be exhausted in going and returning between the two points. We much question whether a much larger share of time would not be required on the Madras side than even the ten days, upon every occasion when it might be required to transmit forces stores or intelligence, for it must be remembered that Madras as being the head quarters and not Bangalore is the point to be arrived at. But says the objector, your powerful Steamers would be useless from May till October and could in that interval avail you nothing in the defence of Canara; this is another position which does not seem based on a more sound foundation than it's predecessor. We are not yet informed what great obstacles would be presented to a Steamer, with the powerful means which such a vessel has of beating off a lee shore even during the prevalence of a strong monsoon; and if this is an impossibility it is unaccountable how Dr. Lardner came to recommend that the Bombay Steamer should during the bad season run to the Maldives, so as to avoid it's extreme violence. Some little difficulty certainly might be experienced in landing troops and stores, but we do not think this would be a serious impediment. It is contended again, that the monsoon, which would thus render as alleged impossible our communication with Canara, would present nevertheless no obstacle to the Madras troops traversing their own territory, climbing and descending the lofty Ghâts and establishing themselves in the two provinces. This allegation, desirous as we are of meeting the discussion fairly and temperately, we have certainly no inconsiderable difficulty in digesting, as if that same description of weather which creates such floods throughout this presidency, impedes it's ways and lays an embargo on all kinds of communication would not exert a portion of it's influence over military operations, extending from the Madras to this Western Coast. Our cotemporary has several other arguments to which we are anxious to address ourselves but our limits of to day do not admit of a further extension of this subject.

When we stated in our last number that hostilities had commenced at Birmah, we were rather doubtful of the accuracy of the intelligence which the Calcutta *Englishman* appeared to have received. We now find that matters are still in a state of suspense, and that the question of peace or war is problematical. Some of our extracts from the Bengal papers announce that hostilites must soon commence, others that the Burmese usurper had evinced a friendly disposition, although he refused to treat with so *inferior a personage* as Lord Auckland.

We insert an extract from the *Hurkaru* on the subject of the imports and exports of New South Wales, the increase of which affords ample proof of the rising wealth and importance of that immense and interesting Colony. We hardly know indeed, with the progress of what other Colony or settlement either ancient or modern to compare the rapid march with which this young country, not yet of 50 years growth, has progressed and is advancing to wealth and greatness. The Colony appears indeed to be in a most flourishing condition, and the value of it's imports has increased from £364,055 in 1831 to £1,111,321 in 1836; which amount of consumption, while it establishes the importance of the Colony as an outlet for British manufactures and goods, at the same time evinces the fact of the increasing comforts and prosperity of a population, whose demands for the necessaries and luxuries of life have augmented so largely during a comparatively short period. But the evidences of it's prosperity are not confined to the increase of it's imports, the exports also shew an equally flourishing condition and augur that the balance will probably not be very long against the Colony. These have increased during the same period from £324,168 to £784,624. We refer our readers to our extract for further particulars.

MADRAS.

MADRAS HERALD.—OCTOBER 11.

We learn by a Letter from Bangalore, dated the 7th Instant, that Lord Elphinstone arrived at that Station that morning. It was expected that he would move towards Madras in about 2 or 3 days—If his Lordship dreads the hot weather, we would recommend his remaining above the Ghauts a little longer—for we have experienced no weather more hot and oppressive than the last five or six days during the whole year—more like May or June than October—the Thermometer within doors on Monday was at 94° at noon.

CONSERVATIVE.—OCTOBER, 10.

FATAL ACCIDENT FROM THE BITE OF A SEA SNAKE.—Yesterday morning the 9th Instant, about 7 A. M. Mr. Hayman of H. M. Brig *Algerine*, was bitten by a Sea Snake, and in about an hour and a half afterwards complained of faintness, sickness at stomach, and giddiness of the head. He received prompt assistance from the Medical Officers of the *Repulse* and *Minerva*, but the violent spasms from which he suffered, rendered their efforts unavailing.

Mr. H. died 4 hours after he was bitten.

The only visible marks were some slight punctures, as if from a pin, between his thumb and fore figner, and his hand was swelled as far as the wrist. Many of the Ship's company had touched the Snake with impunity.

SHIP NEWS.—The *Repulse*, Captain Pryce, landed about 200 Recruits for the King's Service on Sunday afternoon and sailed yesterday evening for Calcutta. She encountered very bad weather off Ceylon, carried away her cross jack yard and lost a complete suit of sails which were blown to ribbons. When the *Repulse* left Portsmouth the *Wellesley*, 74, with the flag of Sir Frederick Maitlaad, was nearly ready for sea and expected to sail for India early in August.

CALCUTTA.

BENGAL HURKARU.—OCT. 10.

We have received files of New South Wales and Van Dieman's Land papers, the former to the 7th of August and the latter to the 30th July, and from which we give, extracts elsewhere, From the official returns of the revenue, and at the import and exports of New South Wales, which we will give to-morrow, it appears that that Colony is in a very flourishing condition, and what is of great Importance to note, in a progressive state of improvement. It will be seen that the amount of imports has since 1831, encreased from £364,005 to £1,111,321 in 1830, whilst the exports during the same period have encreased from £324,168 to £784,624. The surplus revenue appears to be very judiciously applied by the Government, in importing useful labour, and constructing public works, and schools, and in encreasing the salaries of the subordinate class of public servants. The Minute of the Governor, setting forth the "several heads of expenditure and of ways and means, as estimated for the year 1838," is particularly deserving of attention. From this document we learn that the cost of Governor and Judges to the Colony is only £10,000. Neither Governor's nor Judge's function, we imagine, is a sinecure at such a place as New South Wales, and as poor and rich are terms the meaning of which is ascertained be comparison, looking at other colonies, we should say that the New South Wales functionaries are by no means over paid.

CALCUTTA COURIER.—OCTOBER 11.

The convenience of dividing Bank notes into two parts for safe transmission by post, is extended to Company's paper by an arrangement announced in the *Gazette* of this evening, the particulars of which will be found among the Government Orders in a preceding column.

DELHI.

DELHI GAZETTE.—OCTOBER 11.

We are glad to hear that Major General Sir William Casement K. C. B. will, in all probability, succeed to Council the year after next.

The latest private accounts from London assert that a very extensive "Coronation Brevet" will take place, which will not only *oust* every *Brigadier* on the Bengal Establishment, but deprive every *Colonel* down to Harry Thomson, of the 6th Cavalry, inclusive, of the command of his Regiment!

It is affirmed that our Sovereign Lady has decided on giving a Brevet, reaching down to Her cousin, the Earl of Munster, Now, the Commission of the Senior Colonel, not promoted to Major General, of Her Majesty's Army, is dated in February 1830, so that a Brevet promoting a Single Colonel of the Queen's Army to the rank of Major General would, at once bring in all Company's Colonels of the year 1829—or down to Harry Thomson inclusive.

Should such be Her Majesty's wish, and she prove resolute, the Ministry must give way, we think, seeing that they are not, at present, in a position to oppose her wishes!

Want of space precludes our noticing the subject at length this week, but we shall advert to it in our next members.

Lieutenant Parker of the European Regiment, who was tried at Agra, "for having feloniously and wilfully killed *Neesa*, Bearer," has been found guilty of the crime with the exception of the word "wilfully," and sentenced to two months imprisonment; but which sentence, in consideration of the recommendation of the Court, and the length of time during which Lieutenant Parker has remained under arrest, has been remitted by the Commander-in chief.

We lament to state that Cholera had made its hateful appearance at Agra. During the week which ended on the 3rd instant, four European Artillery men, had fallen victims to its virulence.

PENANG.

LOSS OF THE GOPAL KRISTNEN.—The vessel whose loss was alluded to in our two last numbers, proves to be the Grab Brig *Gopal Kristnen*, of Bombay, which sailed from this port on the 25th May under charter for the E. and W. C. of Sumatra, the Schooner *Ranger* which arrived on Tuesday from Acheen having brought over the supra cargo, officers and crew, and the property saved; together with her late commander, Captain Dempster.—It appears that she struck between 8 and 9 o'clock on the night of the 5th or 6th ultimo off the long bar of Acheen river, when part of the heavy cargo was immediately thrown overboard to lighten her and every effort used to get her off, without success.—At day break the following morning, the beach was seen lined with natives, several of whom, including Tuanku Ibrahim, (the Raja's brother) the Shabundar and other of the Raja's officers and chiefs came on board and shortly afterwards commenced a general plunder of the cargo, without any possibility on the part of the crew to prevent it; so that the supra cargo was forced to sign a document engaged to allow the Raja the one half of any part of the vessel or property which might be saved.

The crew of the *Gopal Kristnen* have preferred a charge against Capt. Dempster of having run away with that vessel while she was at anchor at Birus, a port on the W. C. of Sumatra: but as the matter is now under investigation before the police magistrate, we refrain from entering into the subject as at present [illegible] *Gazette, September* 16.

SINGAPORE.

SINGAPORE CHRONICLE,—AUG. 19.

There have been several arrivals from Bombay since our last publication. The *Buckinghamshire* brought overland news from Europe to 1st. May, and by her we received *Bombay Gazettes* to 8th. ult. and in the same packet a Gazette *Extraordinary of 28th. March* instead of one containing the latest European intelligence. We are puzzled to account how a mistake of this kind could have happened; that a paper of *March* could be introduced into a packet of *July* appears contradictory to the usual regular routine of business observed in printing establishments, and is an imputation we shall not venture to hazard while we express our inability to solve the mystery. Not a single number of the *Bombay Courier* has come to hand by any of the arrivals during the week, but presume we shall have them in due course some three months hence via China, as it has been not uncommon for us lately to enjoy the happiness of receiving old files of Bombay papers, in more than one instance, after a previous and protracted visit to the celestial empire.—

The Bark *Sir Herbert Compton* arrived here on Wednesday evening, having accomplished her voyage hither from Bombay in the short space of 16 days, which at this season may be reckoned a remarkably fine passage. In the absence of our own files of Bombay Papers we have been favored with a glance at a *Bombay Gazette* of 27th. and a Price Current of 22d July.

Since writing the above the arrival of the Bark *Slanes Castle* is reported from Bombay the 23rd ulto.—we have received a Price Current of 22nd., from which a quotation has already been made, but no *Gazettes* or *Couriers* have yet appeared.

WATER SPOUT,—Shortly after mind-day on Wednesday and during the formation of what afterwards proved a violent squall of wind and rain, a waters-pout fell from the clouds into the sea a short distance outside of the shipping in the harbour, and created considerable interest as from its course it was likely to pass over some of the shipping in the harbour. It passed however clear of all the vessels saving the Steamer *Diana*, which was caught on the starboard counter and heeled over a good deal from the pressure. Every preparation had been made on board for its coming and consequently little or no damage was sustained, beyond some of the hatches of the steamer being unshipped and partially destroyed and the loss of some caps and turbans of the crew, who were imprudent enough to be within its influence. We are informed, however, that had its column crossed somewhat more amidship than it did, the *Diana* in all probability would have lost her paddle boxes. Having passed the Steamer which lies about half a mile distant from the shore, the spout advanced with great rapidity whirling a bout the small sampans it overtook in its course in a manner which seemed to astonish those who were on board, and at length reaching the beach its effects were similar to those of a whirlwind, carrying to a great height into the air volumes of sand, dust, leaves of trees, and every other light article from the esplanade. It then swept past the northern angle of Doctor Montgomerie's house, and evinced a most unfriendly disposition among the various plants in that gentleman's garden without doing we believe any injury, continuing its course unabated in volume or force in the direction of Mount Sophia, casting down in in its progress on the high way several children

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The above work being now nearly ready for publication,—Subscribers, who have not already done so, are requested to pay their Subscriptions to Messrs. Skinner and Co, Bombay or to Messrs. Boyd and Co. Calcutta.

MILITARY ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES.

ARRIVALS.—NONE.

DEPARTURES.

Lieut. G. B. Rose, Bombay Regt. to Poonah,
Assist. Surg. Bradley, Medical Department to Ahmedabad.
Ensign J. DeVitre, 25th Regt. N. I. to Mahabuleshwer.
Ensign Honner, 4th Regt. N. I. to Ahmednuggur.
Ensign H. Henry, 21st Regt. N. I. to Malligaum.
Brigadier Brooks, Staff to Guzerat.

HIGH WATER TABLE,—24TH OCTOBER, 1837.

	MOR.	EVE.
Tuesday	7 28	8 4
Wednesday,	8 37	9 6

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turning home from school. We watched its progress through the garden of Mr. Zecharah, and perceived the shrubbery and fruit trees yielding to its impetuosity, after which its further operations were hidden from our observation. Immediately after this the wind freshened into a severe squall accompanied by very heavy rain which lasted uninterruptedly for nearly an hour. We have heard of no serious damage having been done on this occasion. Nautical men report this water-spout as but a small one, and its depth under the surface of the water not exceeding eighteen inches—The larger ones are said to be very dangerous, and ships have been in imminent peril for a time from their pressure, but the general results at sea are carrying away the sails and smaller masts and yards of vessels, and on shore the unroofing of large houses, and entire destruction of smaller ones as well as of trees &c. —We remember an instanee a few years ago of the destructive effects of a passing water-spout on two houses on the north-beach of Pinang.—the one of which was in a great measure unroofed, the ceiling destroyed and the doors of the dining hall below being open the greater part of the furniture was whirled out into the compound and broken, while a large luxuriant Senna tree at one end was dismembered of its huge branches. In the other house several of the glass doors were wrenched off their hinges and destroyed. It would be advisable therefore for those on shore, on observing the approach of these aqueous meteors towards their domiciles, to prepare against their violence by ordering their doors and windows to be timely closed, by which simple process they will generally avoid all danger or damage. These spouts are very common in the Straits, particularly about the North Sand, and when visible are generally to be seen from the hours of 9 o'clock in the morning till noon between the Land and Sea-breeze. They are, fortunately for vessels, but seldom heard of at night.

CEYLON.

From the Columbo Observer, September 30.

MILITARY PUNISHMENT. -In consequence of the inclemency of the weather the Military punishment did not take place until Thursday morning, when *ten* men (not eight as formerly said) received, eight of them one hundred lashes, and two seventy-five each.

EUROPE.

CONTINUED HOSTILITY BETWEEN THE PRIESTS—DREADFUL RIOT IN A CHAPEL.

On Sunday, the 28th ultimo, a scene of the most disgraceful and disorderly nature was witnessed in the village of Kincun, and parish of Kilfine, about three miles from this town (Kilala), arising from the following circumstances :—The Rev. Mr. Conway, late parish priest of Kilfine, and one of Lord John's pets, having by some acts of his incurred the displeasure of a large majority of his parishioners, who were not willing to submit to the rev. glentleman's arbitrary control, they forwarded a statement of their grievances to Dr. O'Finan, the bishop of the diocese, whereupon that distinguished individual immediately proceeded, to the village of Kincun, where the parish chapel is situated, and instituted an inquiry into the alleged charges, assisted by some of the neighbouring clergymen. The substance of the inquiry was not made public, it having been conducted with closed doors, but thus far the result is known—that after a laborious and impartial investigation, which lasted nearly three weeks, Dr. O'Finan felt himself called upon to suspend the Rev. Mr. Conway from his clerical functions, and the Rev. Mr. Duffy was appointed to supersede him as parish priest of Kilfine. Mr. Conway on this proceeded forthwith to head-quarters, and appealed in *propria persona* to Lord John, who gave him a letter, under his sign manual, confirming him in his prerogative of parish priest of Kilfine, and proclaiming Dr. O'Finan's suspension null and void to all intents and purposes. The following Sunday the rev. gentleman attempted to assert what he absurdly considered to be his right, by intruding himself into the chapel where the Rev. Mr. Duffy was officiating ; but he was most uncourteously and unceremoniously ejected *vi et armis*, together with his adherents, by the respectable portion of the parishioners. On the Thursday following, being Assension-day, he made a second attempt, but met with similar treatment. Thus baffled, (for what can the bravest man accomplish single-handed against an entire host?) the rev. gentleman changed his tactics, and sent off express to his numerous friends and good men and true of the parish of Crossmoliana, (of Barret notoriety,) of Newport Pratt, Ballycroy, and Achill, from Grauna's Castle to Donaghpatric, directing them to proceed by forced marches to Kincun, for an early muster on the memorable 28th. The neigbouring magistrates, however, with a laudable anxiety for the preservation of the public peace, were not idle spectators of passing events ; they also sent off their despatches, and accordingly at an early hour on Sunday morning Mr. John Faucet, of Ballyglan, Mr. Gardiner, of Courthill, and Mr. Robert Kirwood, of the Lodge, Killala, made their appearance with a strong police force from the neighbouring stations in the district, determined to protect the peace and prevent the belligerents from coming to hostile collison. Shortly before the hour of 12 o'clock they held a consultation with the two clergymen in the police barrack, and in the mildest manner remonstrated with them on the impropriety of persevering in their then course of conduct, thereby endangering the peace and tranquilliy of a hitherto peaceable district. But the rev. gentlemen were inexorable ; Priest Conway produced his diploma from Lord John, and was determined at all hazards to act upon it, and the Rev. Mr. Duffy stated his intention to perform his duty to his parishioners as their legitimate pastor. The hour now arrived for celebrating mass, and with it came the "tug of war," every sinew was braced, and every heart beat with breathless expectation. The police, headed by the magistrates, were drawn up with fixed bayonets in front of their barrack, fronting the chapel, which stands immediately on the opposite side of the street.

Priest Duffy first entered the chapel, followed by his parishioners, and in a few minutes after Mr. Conway also entered, accompanied by his supporters ; the chapel now became thronged to suffocation, and when Mr. Conway attempted to gain the altar which Mr, Duffy had already taken possession of, the scene which ensued baffles description. The hostile parties commenced a tremendous attack on each other, and from the crowded state of the place the conflict was really frightful. One of the magistrates at this time attempted with a party of police to force an entrance, but from the dense mass of people inside he was some time before he could accomplish his object ; he, however, at length succeeded, and drove the combatants from the field of action at the point of the bayonet, leaving the two clergymen alone to decide the fate of the day. The riot act was then read by Mr. Kirkwood, and the police were ordered to load with ball cartridge, and were drawn up in the centre between the hostile parties. The clergymen and their two clerks were alone left inside. Mr. Conway, whose physical powers were by no means a match for the brawny shoulders and muscular frame of the athletic Duffy, who has the name of being a tremendous bruiser "*a la crib*," thought it prudent to leave him in possession of the altar. But he got a table from the outside, and commenced reading mass in the other end of the chapel, whilst the crowd outside knelt down in front, and continued so until mass was over. When both clergymen came forth from the chapel, Mr. Duffy got upon a stone wall, and Mr. Conway mounted his table, and both then commenced to harangue the crowd, but the magistrates promptly interfered and put down both. When the period expired allowed by the riot act for dispersing, the magistrates each headed a party of the police, and commenced driving off the crowds by force, first warning every stranger from distant parishes that if taken there again on a similar occasion they would be punished as far as the law allowed ; but such was the excited state of the multitude, and the inclination to riot, that the police had to fire several shots over their heads before they could be finally dispersed. The rain now began to pour in torrents, and the people gradually disappeared. Thus, concludes our correspondent, ended for the present one of the most extraordinary and disgraceful scenes ever witnessed in any house of worship called Christian, a repetition of which is expected on Sunday next. There is certainly great praise due to the magistrates present on this occasion, for their determined and persevering exertions in the maintenance of the public peace.—*Mayo Constitution.*

EPSOM RACES,

Yesterday was the first day of Epsom races, but, although the weather was fine, the roads were in good order, and no less than five races were to be run, few persons left the murky and muddy metropolis to participate in the pleasures of the turf and to inhale the purer air of Epsom downs. Not an incident, and happily not an accident, occurred on the road to furnish the purveyor of public news with matter for the lovers of the marvellous. The arena of the sports of the day presented a meagre appearance ; there were not 2,000 people on the spot. The grand stand was not at all grand. The minor stands may be described as a beggarly account of empty boxes. The refreshment booths were stocked with ale which remained untapped and rounds of beef that grew cold and still were uncut. The company on the opening day is never very numerous, but yesterday it was smaller than ever.

There were certainly more persons there on *business* than on pleasure. Even among the sportsmen betting was slack. The gambling-tables, encircled with canvass walls, and dignified by the names of all the clubs, and described as being patronized by half the nobility and all that, found but few victims, in spite of the liveried touters at their entrances, who incessantly called on the heedless passengers to enter and to play and "win a fortune from banks of half-a-million," or something less. The female conductors of the dice-tables, under the fair canopy of heaven, employed their decoy-ducks to no purpose ; and in vain did personated grooms and badly dressed gentlemen win whatever they played for ; no genunie players could be caught. But there was a class of adventures who picked up flats enough. The thimble-riggers mustered strong ; they were each furnished with a small new deal table, evidently the work of some contractor, as they were all of the same size, shape, and manufacture. There were not less than 50 of these gentry scattered over the Downs, each principal having a gang of copartners, amounting to six in number on the average, dressed in all fashions and costumes. It is a wonder that persons can be deceived by this nefarious juggle, so often as it has been exposed. The superior cunning displayed by the craft can alone account for it. There was a gentleman on horseback who watched a table for some minutes, and then boldly bet 10 sovereigns. Of course he lost, but having no small change, as he said, he alighted and left his horse in pledge until he went a few yards and borrowed the needful of a friend. "There's a precious fool!" whispered a gentleman in mustachios and a hunting coat, who had been urging him to try his luck. "There's a precious fool," said he to a colleague dressed like a sailor, "to get off his horse and drop the blunt." "Ay, ay," replied the apparent tar, "if he had bolted, a guinea to a cucumber we should ha' lost the swag." There was a gray-headed gentleman induced to lay down two sovereigns ten times running by a very disinterested farmer-looking sort of a personage. His son, a keen lad, was with him, and cried out every time, "There pa! look pa ! it is under that thimble." But the old man could not find the pea. "Ah!" said he, as he went away, "he is the fairest player I ever saw." The thimbleman said, "What an old fool to think he could see through a thimble without his spectacles." There were two young tradesmen who actually staked their horse and chaise, and lost them. They were "gammoned" into this by an old fellow in a smockfrock, with a bundle under his arm, and a well-sustained provincial dialect. In another case, a respectable-looking man was beset by three or four sly ones, each of course unknown to the other who persuaded him to venture 10l. "But," said he, "I have only got four sovereigns. "Well," said a pretended deaf man, you can get the balance in the town ;" "Or if you cannot," insinuated another, "you can give your I—O—U." "Oh, nonsense," cries a third, "you "you're sure to win." The four sovereigns were produced, and the other strangers handed out their notes, not of the Bank of England, but of the bank of elegance—barbers' notes neatly folded, so as to exhibit the word "Ten" in bad german text. The four sovereigns, were lost, and the deaf man, after pocketing the flash notes and the four sovereigns, took the victim into a booth and got the I—O—U. for the balance. Our paper might be filled with similar cases.

But there were other conjurers on the downs than the thimbleriggers—men who turned pennypieces into shillings, and swallowed eggs, which were afterwards found several yards off. A numerous flight of crows enlivened the scene, the progeny of Mr. Black Rice, *aliæs* Jim Crow, that *rara avis* of modern days ; and here and there a ragged player strutted his fretful ten minutes on the grass. The racing was good. Lord Suffield's Alfred won the Craven Stakes. Lord Exeter's Corban won the Shirley Stakes. Sir G. Heathcote's Tawney Owl walked over the course for the Produce Sweepstakes. Mr. W. Edward's Royal George won the Surrey Stakes. Sir G. Heathcote's Willesden won the Epsom purse of 50 sovereigns. Willersden was to be sold for 150 sovereigns ; Lord Exeter claimed him. There was a strong detachment of the A division of police on the downs. The course was well kept, and the arrangements were admirably made. Not the slightest disturbance occurred.

THE COTTON MANUFACTURES.

(*Extracted from "The Ministry and the People"—Blackwood's Magazine for June*)

We have however, been led astray from our main intent much farther than, it will have been seen, was contemplated, by the unjust aspersions and unfounded assumptions of Mr. Greg, the champion of his order, and of the mill-owners ; aspersions upon the supporters of the Ten Hours' bill, and of the factory children, unjust because undeserved, and betraying a lamentable lack of good feeling and forbearance ; assumptions unfounded, because reposing on no more solid substratum than culled portions from so much of the reports of the *Master's* Factory Commission, as would suffice to eke out a case. We are willing to admit, as on former occasions we have admitted, that although cotton factory labour is, from the nature of the raw material, somewhat more injurious to health than woollen or flax spinning, yet there is no question that the infant cotton operatives have been subjected to no such appaling barbarities as were proved before the committee of Mr. Sadler, and not less irrefutably before the master's commission afterwards, to be of very common occurrence in the woollen and flax mills. These, in justice be it said, were not chargeable upon the masters, but the overlookers or adult operatives. The superiority of cotton factory regulations, however in every respect was solely attributable to acts of Parliament, humanely, not less than judiciously framed for their government, in the benefits of which, until the act of 1831 the infant operatives in wood and flax were not admitted to participate. Having thus discharged our conscience, let us proceed to a brief review of the state and prospects of trade, with reference to the practicability of a Ten Hours' bill for labour ; we shall take the cotton trade only as being by far the most extensive of our manufactures as well as the most sensitive, because most dependent upon the accidents of foreign demand and foreign competition, and also because we have no more than a fragment of space to dispose of.

The importance of the subject with which we have to deal, in a national point of view, will be duly estimated by the following returns :—

Total Exports of the produce and Manufactures of the United Kingdom.

1835, Declared value,	£47,372,270
1836, Do	46,796,937

Of which the export in cotton manufacture was

1835,	£22,128,304
1836,	25,019,619

So that something more than one-half the foreign traffic in our indigenous productions is made up of cottons alone. Furthermore, it appears that more than one-half* of the raw cotton imported and worked up in this country is consumed, at home, but abroad. Thus :—

Total weight of Cotton imported for consumption, that is working up.

	Lbs.	
1836,		367,713,963
Of which exported in the shape of Manufactured or piece goods,	111,644,210	
Yarn,	85,195,702	198,860,910
Thread,	2,020,998	
Left for home consumption only		168,853,053 lb

It is not necessary to encumber, the account with the fractional items of waste which would not affect the result either way.

Assuming, which would not perhaps, be much wide of the truth, that the cottons consumed in Great Britain were of equal value with the real or declared value of those exported, it would sum that the annual movement of the trade reached to the enormous money quantity of *fifty millions sterling* ; The last, and the one preceding, having been years of extraordinary excitement and an extravagant rise in prices, must be regarded as furnishing rather an exaggerated review. Allowing, however, an abatement of one-fifth or 20 per cent, on the amount, which will reduce the appreciation more nearly to that of ordinary times, the prodigious sum total must still excite astonishment.

Cottons exported,	£20,000,000
Consumed at home,	20,000,000
Forming an extraordinary circulation of values annually in this magnificent manufacture of	£40,000,000
The manufacture gives bread to operatives and families consisting of not fewer persons than	1,500,000
Amongst whom are distributed in wages yearly not less than	£20,000,000†

Now, it must be admitted that this is an interest of importance so vast, that, compared with it, all others save agriculture, seem to fade into insignificance. It is one, therefore, which should awaken all our solicitudes rather to surround it with every guarantee for its future progress, than to run the slightest risk of impairing its permanence by under interference with those conditions of existence under which it has advanced to its pinnacle of present greatness. For it is not an industry of which like iron, or coal, hardware, or earthenware, or woollens, we hold the keys in our own possession but one artificially by created, dependent, and therefore at the mercy of other continents for the very first necessary of its being. Nor, prodigious as in its dimensions it appears, and resembling more the gigantic products of the energies of a world than of an islet, it is a monopoly which we can claim and control as our own. Its very grandeur will be the primary cause of its fall, whenever the hour of its fall arrives. It provoked the wrath and the unprofitable covetousness of Napoleon, and gave birth to the continental system ; followed by the Prohibitory tariffs of the Bourbons, by which alone the mighty rivalship of France was called into action. It awakened the cupidity at the same time that it opened to the people of Massachusetts and America a way by which they might mortally harm Great Britain with which they were then at war, and profit themselves. The people of New England, says Mr. Cheozlier, after deep reflection said to themselves, "The best war against the English is that which will attack their prosperity ! what is the principal source of the riches of great Britain. Her manufactures.—Among these which are the most productive ? The manufacture of Cottons. Then we also will build factories and establish manufactures ; this shall be our war against England." So also judged Prussia, when we refused to take her corn and timber, to abandon our own colonies, and ruin our agriculturists, in order to enrich a land which made us no return ; and hence the German custom's league. It may be well cursorily to glance at the degree of progression of our competitors in the race. The raw cotton wrought in the manufactures of France amounted only in

1812 to	6,343,230 Kilogrammes,
or less than	14,000,000 lbs.
In 1833, it had risen to	35,609,812 Kils.
1835,	38,759,819

These are the quantities, as stated in the *Tableau General* of commerce, the official record, and are the latest official returns published. From Mr. Greg's Pamphlet, however, we learn that the consumption of

1836 was	353,005 bags
Against in 1835,	308,736

The two corresponding years for Great Britain give

1836,	1,031,904 bags.
1835,	937,616

The increase therefore in France was more than one-seventh, whilst that of Britain was less than one-ninth. The total export of manufactured piece goods from France was,

1833, to the amount of	56,663 351 francs
It had risen in 1835 to	61,608,731.

Not having the French official reports before us for 1834, we shall pursue the comparison of the same two years for this country. Declared value of British cottons exported,

1833,	£18,486,401
1835,	22,128,304

France, therefore, exported more, relatively, that is, nearly five millions additional against an advance here of less than three and three quarter millions. The French exports meet ours in the same markets, more especially Spain, Belgium, the United States, Sardinia, &c., about one-seventh of the whole of her exports only being to her own colonies. Upon the whole, therefore, it will be seen that the career of this industry in France is more accelerated than here, which can be satisfactorily accounted for, only, we think, by the daily greater equality of skill, combined with superior economy of production.

The manufactures of America absorbed no more than 10,000 bales in 1810. In

1830 they converted into cloth.	126,512 bags.
1832	173,800
1834	199,000
1836	237,000

So that in seven years the consumption was not far away from being doubled Within the same period the British speed was,

1830,	805,250 bags.
1836,	1,031,904

Increase at the rate of about 28 per cent only. The export of piece-goods reached,

1831, to the value of	1,126,313 dollars.
1835,	2,856,681

That is, it had much more than doubled in five years. Two of the chief articles were,

1831, Printed and coloured piece-goods.	96,931 dollars.
White and grey ditto	947,932
1835, Printed, &c	397,414
White, &c.,	2,255,202

Our own movement was,

1831, declared value of cotton exports,	£17,357,204
1835	22,128,304

Immense as this advance must be justly deemed, it is only one-fourth part of the speed at which our Transatlantic brethren have raced. They little comprehend the indomitable and untiring energies of the Yankee character, who shall opine that once embarked in the contest they will ever be found lagging behind. Men who grudge the indispensable half-hour of meal time as a deduction of so much per cent from the day's profits, and who glory in calling and in thinking themselves the "first nation in the world"—the "State Empire"—will cease not, shrink not, from toil and trial until they have achieved, are first at, the goal. They have skill, ingenuity, the raw products, capital—English capital—all in their favour. Speculation is a necessity of their nature ; the reverses of to-day disturb not their imperturbable phlegm ; their cry to-morrow is still —Go a-head !* And go a-head they will if the spirit of the mother-land be caught slumbering in fancied security. During all the late fury of land-jobbing schemes in the west, of building extravagances in the east, of bancomania every where, which have involved all other, the commerce, agriculture, and industry of the Union in bankruptcy, the cotton manufacture alone remains unscathed, luxurriating in profits, and tempting the cupidity of fresh adventurers. The late ruinous results of all other descriptions of enterprise will serve to draw the attention and whet the appetite of the industrial community and of capitalists. The assurance of better wages will tempt labour from less beneficial employment in agricultural and other pursuits, in a country where families emigrate a thousand miles any way with less scruple than here a change of ten would be resolved on. Iron and coal are abundant, and the progress of mining has kept pace with that of the cotton manufacture. The latest return at hand of the iron production comes down unfortunately only to 1830.† There were in that year in action in the States say

1830. Furnaces,		202
Producing, converted into	Tons of 28 cwts.	
the shape of barriron		96,621
And of castings from the blast furnaces		28,273
Importation of foreign iron,		33,986

Thus, the importation entered into the consumption for rather more than one-fifth only. Besides the coal mines of Virginia, the discovery in 1814 of the mines of Anthracite, in Pennsylvania, has opened new and inexhaustible sources of supply of a mineral now made available for all purposes. The quantities extracted and brought to market stand thus :—

	Tons.
1820,	365
1825,	33,699
1830,	175,734
1835,	557,000

The whole product of France in 1834 was but 2,500,000 tons ; and that of Belgium, the richest mineral country in Europe after Great Britain, no more than 3,200,000.

CONTRIBUTIONS TO MODERN HISTORY.

From the British Museum and the State Paper Office By Frederick Von Raumer. Frederick II. and his Times, 8vo. London, 1837.

The period of FREDERICK II., or, as he is frequently, though undeservedly called, FREDERICK the Great, is one of the most important in the European annals. His character, motives, actions affected all Europe, and their influence still remains, partly in the territorial divisions of kingdoms, but chiefly in the peculiar constitution of Prussia, which he rendered essentially military, and which is destined, at no remote time, again to change the balance of power in Christendom. A right appreciation of his qualities, no less than of the system which he introduced and consolidated, is the key to the political history of the period. It is also the key to another and more useful policy—one which should be observed in reference to a power that, in our opinion, threatens the subjugation of central Europe.

The first question which every reflecting person, on looking at the present volume, will ask is, are the character and policy of this monarch likely to be *impartially* described by Von Raumer? Is he to be confidently followed as a guide? Few readers, we believe, will have much difficulty in answering the question, when they consider that he is Prussian ; that he is an admirer of the policy which has made Prussia what it is—dangerous to the independence of the neighbouring states ; that he holds a high office in the university of the capital under the immediate control of the government ; that he is, in addition, a pensioner on it ; and that all his hopes of future advantage must rest in the same quarter. If these united considerations do not bias him, then he is more or less than a man.

The position of Von RAUMER, in reference to both the past and future, is the true, the only key, to the spirit of this volume. It has been written with the secret purpose of distorting history ; of deluding all Europe in respect to the usurpations of Prussia ; of concealing the designs of that power ; of cloaking unprincipled ambition and systematic aggrandizement in the guise of moderation and justice. This is strong, and may appear to be severe condemnation. Let any reader, however, peruse the present volume with the attention we have done, and with some other guide in his hands—the *History of the House of Austria*, for instance, by Archdeacon COXE (a work of extraordinary impartiality)—and if he be not of the same opinion before he has toiled through one-third of the volume, either he or ourselves must have little claim to impartial criticism.

Of all the sovereigns of his century, Frederick was the most artificial. His letters, his conversation, his actions were equally intended for display. "He never forgot to whom, and for what intent he spoke and wrote." His own sentiments he kept to himself, while he profoundly

* Mr. Greg says. " three-fourths or, probably four-fifths in quantity ; perhaps two thirds to three-fourths in value, would be near the truth." These calculations appear to be overcharged, if the official accounts and "Burn's Commercial Glance" are to be trusted. The quantities speak for themselves, Taking into account the more expensive quality of the goods fabricated and retained for home consumption, and comparing it with the fact of the vast proportion which yarn bears to the whole export, which may be considered an article in the first stage of manufacture only, and therefore of low comparative value, we are satisfied that the value of the home consumption of cotton equals, if it do not transcend that of the export trade.

† See Blackwood for March, 1836, article "Cotton Manufacture," since which the quantities consumed and values circulated have increased probably as above noted.

* In the late season of the legislature of Massachusetts several bills were passed incorporating more companies, with large subscribed capitals for establishing cotton spinning and manufacturing concerns on the largest scale.

† This article was suggested to us, whilst on a tour in the manufacturing districts of Lancashire, in the middle of last month, by the perusal of Mr. Greg's pamphlet, which about that time made its appearance and by the great meeting on Hartshead Moor of the operatives, against the work-house system. We intended to have taken up the subject at a more distant day, and with that view had not been neglectful of observation and notes. The circumstances stated, decided us to execute our resolve off-hand, and rather to risk being incomplete than out of season, of course our means of reference were often beyond reach.

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dived into those of others. The art of government, in his opinion, was to use the talents, the disposition, the humour the failings of individuals, for his own advantage and to employ masses of men in the same way as he would move a machine ; with him vice and virtue, honour and business depended on human conventions ; they were artificial distinctions which had always been disregarded by rulers yet which a wise ruler, in deference to vulgar prejudice, would be careful not to confound. *Self* was the aim and end of nations on less than of individuals ; yet a discreet governor was bound to conceal it, and to proclaim the opposite principle of disinterestedness, because an avawal of the true purpose must defeat itself. Morality, except that portion of political morality necessary for the combination men in the same state, or of different states with each other, was of no use, but in so far as it might influence long-established prejudices. Religionwas held in the same light, or rather it was despised as the pure invention of priests ; while as a political engine, it was of inestimable value. In short, this man was utterly destitute of all motives except selfishness ; of all feeling for mankind ; of all regard for honour. Though his actions were frequently of unparalleled baseness, and though he held the opinion of the world in utter contempt, he was too good a calculator *unnecessarily* to offend what he deemed public prejudice. Whatever his conduct, he was seldom at a loss for excuses to justify it ; and when as was sometimes the case, he was admirable in retorting the same charge on his accusers. If for instance England upbraided him with breach of faith, he could instantly silence the accuse.

The chivalry of Frederick was on a par with his magnanimity. His conduct to the unprotected, oppressed, nobleminded Queen of Hungary, has no equal even in the annals of princes. It is a stain on his memory which time can never efface. She, with the whole house of Austria, was menaced by enemies ; she was too weak to resist all of them ; she must suffer from some quarter ; why should not *he* be the person to benefit by her misfortunes ? He looked on Silesia, which lay very conveniently for him, and Silesia he was resolved to have. If she would concede it to him in full sovereignty, he would be her friend ! if not, he would raise up enemies against her on every side, and pursue her to her utter ruin. The ruffian, confiding in her embarrased situation and in his own resources, executed his menace as he had the power ; he seized and kept Silesia ; and if he did not effect he ruin entirely, the reason was that Providence sowed dissension amongst her enemies, and furnished her with allies. This instance is a fair sample of his political career. He observed no treaties except in so far as they squared with his own advantage ; he hesitated at no means, however atrocious, that promised to secure it.

To confirm the view which we have taken of this monarch's detestable character, we give a few extracts. Ambition—the desire of military glory—was predominant in him immediately after his father's death ; nor did he concern himself whether it were ill or well directed :—

Behold me at length in one of the fairest situations of my life, and in conjenctures which may lay solid foundation for my reputation. Let the envious and the ignorant talk ; my plans will never be guided by them, but by glory. I love war for the sake of glory ; but if I were not a prince I should be only a philosopher. In short, in this world everybody must follow his trade. and I have a fancy to resolve do nothing by halves. My age, the fire of the passions, the desire of glory, even curiosity, to conceal nothing from you—in a word, a secret instinct, have snatched me from the charms of repose which I enjoyed ; and the satisfaction of seeing my name in the gazettes, and, in the sequel, in history, has seduced me. But for this cursed desire of glory, I assure you that I should think only of my tranquillity. What are fatigue, illness, and dangers, in comparison with glory ? It is so mad a passion that I cannot conceive why it does not turn the brains of every body.

In the sixth month of Frederick's reign, while he was vigorously prosecuting the ruin of Maria Theresa, without, however, condescending to acquaint her, or any one else, with the object of his arming our ambassador at his court thus writes :—

Nobody here, great or small, dares make any representation to this young prince against the measures he is pursuing though they are all sensible of the confusion which must follow. A prince who had the least regard to honour, truth, and justice, could not act the part he is going to do. But it is plain his only view was, to deceive us, and to conceal, for a while, his ambitious and mischievous designs.

Hear the way in which the Prussian King communicated his hostile intentions to the Austrian court. Of course every reader will recollect that the husband of Maria Theresa had only the title of Grand Duke until he attained the imperial crown. The Prussian ambassador was Von Gotter :—

Mr. Gotter said, he came with safety for the house of Austria in one hand, and the imperial crown for the grand duke in the other ; that his master's men and money were at the Queen's service, and would be the more agreeable, as it was supposed she was so much in need of both, in a time when she could trust to nobody, but so considerable a prince as his Prussian majesty, and the allies that he proposed to bring along with him into her interest. Those allies were the maritime powers and Russia, which he offered to engage in the common cause. That, with such a union of Brandenburgh, Austria, England, Russia, and Holland, his Prussian majesty, the great promoter and soul of such an alliance, was the only one who had anything to fear by the situation of his states ; so that, certain as it was that he should be a loser on one side, it was but just that he shonld gain something on the other. To encourage him, therefore, to go on with so great an enterprise the Queen could not give him less than the whole duchy of Silesia !

Again : " Nobody was so firm in his resolutions as his Prussian Majesty : enter he must and would into Silesia ; once entered, he must and would proceed ; and if not secured by the immediate cession of Silesia, the same men and money were equally at the service of Saxony and Bavaria." The reader will be pleased to recollect that these powers were among the most deadly enemies of the house of Austria. The character of this offer, and of the villain who made it will be best illustrated by the fact that at this very moment the Prussiat troops were entering Silesia !

What comment, reader, does Mr. Von Raumer put on this most iniquitous, most flagrant, most detestable proceeding ? Not one word of reprobation ! He only blames Austria for rejecting the proposal !

England had guaranteed both the Pregmatic Sanction, on the succession of the imperial crown in the house of Austria, and the integrity of the Austrian possessions, Frederick cared not one straw for the act : he knew that George II. looked to Hanover only, and that he should have no difficulty in moving that weak and selfish monarch by this lever. That he calculated well appeared by the result ; he had even the art to make him a participator in his criminal projects. Yet, ere long, he duped even his good ally, and connived at the invasion of Hanover by the French. When urged to be merciful with the unfortunate Maria Theresa, and not insist on Silesia, what was his reply to the British ambassador ?

With what reputation can I live, if I quit lightly an enterprize, the first action of my reign, begun with reflection, carried on with firmness, and to be maintained to the last extremity ? Have I occasion for peace ? Let those who want it give me what I want, or let them fight me again, and be beaten again, Have they not given whole kingdoms to Spain ? And cannot they spare me a few trifling principalities ? If the queen does not now grant all I require, I shall in four weeks demand four principalities more.

The Queen at length consented to his demands ; but before the treaty could be signed, some success being gained by his allies, the Saxons and Bavarians, " he considered himself no longer bound by the convention." Well might our minster, Lord Hyndford, say of him that " he aimed only at his own interest, without any regular plan or system." What says Von Raumer to the charge ?

The latter part of this sentence is, however, in contradiction with the former ; for the system invariably and consistently followed by the king was, not to make the greatness and welfare of Prussia subordinate to the interest of Austria, France, or England. All the others did the same in their way, only in part with other forms and terms, and in the ancient diplomatic fashion. Lord Hyndford, a statesman of the old school, was much scandalized at this ; he could not come to an understanding with a King of Prussia ; he could not comprehend him, because he would no longer suffer himself, like a former Margrave of Brandenberg, to be kept in leading-strings by France or England.

Few readers, we believe, will hesitate that he who vindicates wickedness is just as bad as he who commits it.

Hear again Lord Hyndford.

What dependence is to be had upon a prince who has neither truth, honour, nor religion ?—who looks upon treaties as upon matrimony, to bind fools, and who turns into ridicule the most sacred things ?—who has no resolution, no settled plan, and will not ask advice, but orders everything from his own head, prefers the smallest present advantage to the most solid, lasting, future benefits ?

The nobleman is censured by our moralist for urging the King to be just. He is mentioned with contempt for this, and more still for another failing—that he refused Frederick's bribe of 100,000 dollars. This incorruptibility is in the historan's opinion, a very great weakness. He contends indeed that honour may, by a sovereign, be violated with impunity, though it is obligatory on private individuals.

In the case of a private person, only his individual advantage is in question : he ought constantly to sacrifice it to the good of society. Thus, the rigid observance of morality is his duty, the rule being, it is better that one man should suffer, than that a whole people should perish. In a sovereign, the advantage of a great nation is his object ; it is his duty to promote it ; to attain it, be ought to sacrifice himself, and much more his engagements, when they begin to be contrary to the welfare of his people.

Need we add one word of comment more to justify our opening strictures on both the character of the King and of his panegyrist, ? Yet we have not done with our extracts.

What did England gain by counselling the weak to submit to the strong—by taking the part of Frederick against Maria Theresa. Contempt and insult ! Hear Lord Hyndford.

The King, both in public and private company at Potsdam, continues the ambassador, has been undervaluing the goodness and discipline of our troops, so far as to offer wagers that we would not fight ; or if we were forced to that, we should be beat. And the last time he was in Berlin, he had the imprudence to say to a certain foreign minister, that he should be glad to see the English and French army give battle, for that it was equal for him which had the better of it. And even in this speech his hypocrisy, as well as foolishness, appeared, since it is certain, by what follows, that he would the French might be successful.

The English alliance has been as fatal to Austria as that of Hanover has been to England. Whenever France menaced Holland or Hanover, our Kings from William III. to the present century, have been eager enough to effect a diversion by means of the Austrian armies ; but the moment the object for which we cared was gained, Austria might make what terms she could—there was no further aid from us. Our conduct in reference to the wars of Frederick and the House of Austria, is not less dishonourable than it had been in reference to the war of the succession in Spain. Hanover has been not only the grave of our prosperity, but of our national honour. The only comfort that we can have is, that this petty state will not much longer be a millstone around our necks. Prussia has long threatened to seize it and incorporate it with herself ; and the threat will certainly be carried into execution in the very first war that may arise between the two nations.

VOLTAIRE, as everybody knows, was a correspondent and friend of the Prussian King. Such friends ! How *could* two such rogues respect each other, how ever they might find it their interest to dissemble their real sentiments ?

In the summer of 1760, Voltaire negotiated with the King about war and peace. Mitchell, at least, writes on this subject—" I believe the court of France makes use of the artful pen of Voltaire to draw secrets from the King ; and when that prince writes as a wit and to a wit, he is capable of great indiscretions. But what surprises me still more is, that whenever Voltaire's name is mentioned, his majesty never fails to give him the epithets he may deserve ; which are, the worst heart and greatest rascal now living. Yet, with all this, he continues to correspond with him. Such, in this prince, is the lust of praise, from a great and elegant writer, in which, however, he will be at last the dupe, for by what I hear from good authority, of Voltaire's character, he will dissemble, but never can, or will, forgive the king what has passed between them.

Mr. Von RAUMER has excuses for all the villainous acts of his Sovereign's grandfather : he vindicates the occupation of Saxony, no less than the invasion of Silesia—the breaking of the most solemn engagements, whenever self-interest requires it. He now vindicates the resolution of Frederick to commit suicide—a resolution which that monarch formed when Russia so unexpectedly joined Austria, and his very capital was in the hands of the enemy,

Frederick was sensible how difficult—nay, how desperate, his situation was ; thought seriously of death, and on the 1st of December, 1761, wrote a speech of the Emperor Otho, after the battle of Bedriacum, and on the 8th December, a speech of Cato before his death. We are entitled to believe that, if he had not met with death on the field of battle, he was resolved, in case of extremity, to die by his own hand.

It is unnecessary to enumerate and enforce, in this place, the irrefragable arguments of Christianity against suicide ; but those who bear, with great tranquillity, the disgrace of an unworthy life, have no right, on this account, to represent themselves as good Christians. Nay, even those who would willingly spin out to eternity the thread of their empty and insignificant existence, have here no right to pass sentence of condemnation, for they do not understand what the question properly is, and measure things essentially different with the same standard. *Duo cum faciunt idem, non est idem.* If a gamester, a bankrupt, no longer able to prolong his extravagant and worthless course of life, puts an end to it in a moment of despair, is he to be placed on a level with Otho, Cato, and Frederick the Second ?

The king's task was at an end as soon as he could no longer be a king, no longer a *great* king. For him, a life in dishonour was a complete impossibility. If this assertion implies that the tendency of his life was not perfectly conformable with the Christian mode of thinking and acting, saints may sit in judgement, and condemn him, but not old women of both sexes. Had it been the will of God that Prussia should be reduced to a little electorate, without spirit and energy, Frederick was not the man to direct the eternal monotony of the petty machine. Some other person was required for this purpose. Accordingly, he puts the following words into the mouth of Cato :—

Le sage avec mépris volt la mort sans la craindre,
Louze mon action, gradez-vous de me plaindre,
Quand on voit sa patrie et ses amis périr,
Un lache y peut survivre, un héros doit mourir.

But it was otherwise decreed in the book of fate. This nole monarch, who had dedicated his whole life to the weal of his people, who was about to sarcrifice it for them, was not pass unrewarded from the scene of action ; but she was at length summoned away, who had but too long not only personally led an unworthy life, but had governed her people without judgment, and made war upon Prussia without reason. On the 5th January, 1762, died Elizabeth, Czarina of Russia.

Reader !—we ask you—have we not extracted enough to justify our censure of Frederick and his historian ! Is the latter less detestable than the former ?

Bidding adieu to this pair of worthies, we must observe that there are many things in the present volume to call a blush on the face of every right-hearted Englishman—every one to whom his country is dearer than the weak, vicious, selfish court of the two first Georges. Our ambassadors, as plainly appears from their own dispatches, were the dupes of all the courts to which they were accredited—of the Russian no less than the Austrian, of the French no less than the Prussian. Blind even to dotage, weak even to imbecility, they could never foresee what was apparent to all the world besides. But if they were stupid, they were enjoined to be corrupt. Little do the majority of our readers know what sums the profligate ministers of the Georges—is the case better *since* their day ? lavished on the ministers, the favourites, the mitresses of foreign potentates. We give a few instances from many.

1. In regard to Sweden.

In 1740 a complaint was made by our ambassador of the increasing influence of the French ambassador on the King of Sweden :—

On the 9th of December, the ambassador writes—" The speaker of the peasants has engaged himself to be our friend for the value of 100 ducats that he has already touched. The majority of voices depends on giving money ; demands for money are gradually rising."

In the dispatches of later years we find statements of what the clergy, nobles, citizens, and peasants (all without exception) received ; nay, the ambassador writes—" The nobles are to be had by the highest bidder, as we purchase cattle in Smithfield ; but Sweden is not worth so much money !

Again :—

None but members are allowed to be present at a debate in any of the assemblies of the states, which makes it difficult to hear what passes among them ; but two of the college of the nobles have offered for the value of 100l. to bring me an account, every other day, of what passes in their house during the whole diet. I have made each of them a present already of a suit of clothes, which they greatly wanted, by way of earnest.

2. In respect to Prussia, the guilt of whose minister Von Raumer would fain conceal, but cannot :—

" Count Podewils," writes Hyndford on the 8th September, " is in need of money, and will take it, if cautiously and secretly offered, to confirm him in the right way of thinking ; and in fact this is the right way of working at this court." While Hyndford here brings heavy charges in general, he forgets that a few days before he described the ministers as honest men.

As early as the 10th September, the king of England grants " 10,000l. to the gentleman you mention." Was this cannot be an answer to the dispatch of the 8th September, it is uncertain for whom this sum was intended ; nay, from a letter of the 22d of June, 1743, Podewils appears to have received nothing, and on the 10th July, 1743, much surprise is expressed in London that Hyndford had kept that sum so long in his hands, and wished now to employ it for other purposes.

Hyndford thinks it very petty and mean that the king at a christening, at the house of one of his aides-de-camp, gave the nurse only eight dollars ; but when the king made him a present of 10,000 dollars, he thought it very proper.

3. In respect to Russia, the atmosphere of which seems to have rendered our ambassador more than usually base :—

" Bestucheff complains, that the empress gives him only 7000 rubles a year, which is not enough to make him independent. If the king of England will give him a pension of 2500l., he will, in future, serve and be wholly devoted to him." This desire was granted on the 8th of August.

Again : CATHERINE, the grand-duchess, afterwards the Empress Catherine II. It is our ambassador, Williams, who writes :—

" She thanked me ten times over for these hints : she said she saw the danger, and that she would animate the great duke to do the utmost in this affair ; that she could do a great deal more if she had money for that here nothing can be done without it ; that she was forced to keep even the empress's chambermaids in pay ; that she had nobody to address herself to upon such an occasion ; but that, if the king would graciously and generously be pleased to lend her a sum of money, she would give his majesty her note for it and would repay it to him the moment she had it in her power to do so And at the same time I might give her word of honour to the king, that every farthing of it should be applied to what she hoped was their common service ; and she desired I would be answerable to his majesty for her manner of thinking and acting. She asks 20,000 ducats. This sum was granted her on the 8th of August.

But we are too disgusted with the details to pursue them We repeat our remark—the money was expended for *Hanover*, not for England. Hanover has been the grave of our prosperity no less than of our honour.

In conclusion, we have only to observe that this is a wicked as well as a conceited book. It is a wilful falsification of history. It has no moral end or aim ; but on the contrary, it confounds all morality. The author and his royal subject are alike worthy of a literary gibbet.

NEEDS MUST.—At Bow street on Monday Captain Rutter, alias Count Rutter, was brought in custody before Sir F. Roe, by Goddard, the officer, charged upon a bench warrant with keeping and maintaining a certain gaming-house in the parish of St. James, Westminster. The defendant who has the appearance of a foreigner, was indicted some time since at the Middlesex sessions, for the same offence and one of the parties connected with him stood his trial was convicted, and sentenced to twelve months imprisonment ; but the defendant and the rest of his partners in trade managed to keep out of the way by every possible pretext, although warrants were out against them all. At one time it was represented to the Court that the defendent could not appear to take his trial in consequence of his having been wounded in a duel, and on another occasion it was represented that he was seized with a fit of the cholera. In this way he contrived to elude the indictment preferred against him and his colleagues by the parish of St. James until Saturday evening last, when he was taken into custody by Goddard, and lodged in the station-house until Monday, when he was brought before Sir F. Roe, who required him to find bail for his appearance at the sessions, himself in 100l., and two sufficient sureties in 200l. each. The defendant procured one respectable person as his bail, but before he could procure another several sheriffs' officers having heard of his capture came flocking to the office, in oder to arrest him as soon as he should have tendered bail. The defendant, finding how matters stood deemed it more advisable to abide the consequences of the criminal process then trust himself to the tender mercy of the sheriff's assistants, and accordingly he told the magistrate that he preferred giving himself at once into custody on the criminal charge than submitting to an incarceration in the King's Bench prison, and he should therefore not require to put in bail. The defendant was accordingly placed in the custody of the gaoler for the purpose of being sent to take his trial for the misdemeanour, a result which the sheriffs, officers did not appear at all pleased with.

BIGAMY.—At Union-hall on Monday James Scott Baptist, a young man in naval undress uniform, was brought up for final examination, charged with intermarrying with Amelia Holmes, his former wife, Margaret, being still alive. William Hutchins stated that he is master of the ship Elizabeth, and that about the 8th or 10th of March last he met the prisoner at Lisbon, and an acquaintance commenced between them. Soon afterwards the prisoner told the complainant that he had a bill of £400 payable in London that he wanted to get cashed, and for that purpose said, that if complainant would give him a passage in his vessel he would pay him on his arrival. The complainant agreed to the proposition, and on their arrival in London he introduced the prisoner to his family, and an acquaintance took place between that person and Miss Amelia Holmes, complainant's sister-in-law, to whom he offered marriage in about ten days after they had been acquainted. When complainant was made acquainted with the circumstance he offered no objections to the match, as the prisoner had formerly represented that he was a man of good fortune and a widower. The complainant added, that on the 20th of April last the prisoner was married to his sister-in-law by licence at Bermondsey church, and that he remained living at his (complainant's) house until Saturday, the 20th instant, when he absconded, having taken with him all Miss Holmes's clothes, together with several articles of plate, the property of the complainant, who subsequently traced him to Liverpool, where by the assistance of a police-officer, he had the prisoner taken into custody, He was fully committed for trial.

SALISBURY.—DREADFUL ACCIDENT.—On Sunday, the 28th ult., as the two ladies'-maids of Lady Bathurst and the Hon. Mrs. Craven were on their way to attend the evening service at the Cathedral, drawn in an Irish car, the horse, when they had reached the top of St. Ann's-street, from some unknown cause, started off at full speed, and the females, becoming alarmed, jumped out of the vehicle, it is supposed, and fell with great violence on the pavement, upon their heads. They were instantly taken up, when it was found that both were in a senseless state, and had sustained most serious injury—so much so, that not the slightest hope whatever remained for Mrs. Craven's servant (Mrs. Sharp), who, after lingering till about 1 o'clock in the morning, expired, not having spoken a word after the accident. Lady Bathurst's maid (Mrs. Prior) was so seriously hurt as to cause great apprehension for her life ; but we are happy to learn, that, although still in some danger, there are great hopes of her recovery. In addition to the concussion of the brain, the arm of the latter is also fractured. On Tuesday an inquest was held on Mrs. Sharp, when, after hearing the evidence of a man who had witnessed the accident, a verdict of " Accidental death" was returned, with a deodand of 20s upon the horse. The carriage was stopped in its career by the horse going into the water-course near St. Ann's gate, opposite Mr. Osmond's marble works, breaking the rails which defended it. No blame whatever attaches to the groom who was driving, who happily escaped unhurt ; and it should be added that, not many days before, Lady Bathurst herself had been driven in the same carriage, drawn by the same horse, through the grounds at Clarendon. It cannot be too strongly impressed upon the minds of all who may happen to be similarly situated with the person who experienced this melancholy accident, to refrain from jumping out ; for had the above-named unfortunate females not adopted that desperate expedient, they would in all probability have escaped uninjured.—*Salisbury Journal.*

SCOTT AND THE BIRMINGHAM CUTLER.—From Paris Mr. Bruce and Mr, Pringle went on to Switzerland, leaving the poet and Gala to return home together, which they did by way of Dieppe, Brighton, and London. They spent a night on this occasion at Birmingham ; and early next morning Scott sallied forth to provide himself with a planter's knife of the most exquisite contrivance and finished workmanship. Having secured one to his mind, and which formany years after was his constant pocket companion, he wrote his name on a card, " Walter Scott, Abbotsford," and directed to be engraved on the handle. On his mentioning this acquisition at breakfast, young Gala expressed his desire to equip himself in like fashion, and was directed to the shop accordingly. When he had purchased a similar knife, and produced his name in turn for the engraves the master-cutler eyed the signature for a moment, and exclaimed, " John Scott, of Gala ! Well, I hope your ticket may serve me in as good stead as another Mr. Scott's has just done. Upon my word, one of my best men, an honest follow from the north went out of his senses when he saw it ; he offered me a week's work if I would let him keep it to himself, and took Saunders at his word," Scott used to talk of this as one of the most gratifying compliments he ever received in his literary capacity.—*Lockhart's Life of Scott.*

Another attempt is now being made to raise the illfa revenue cutter Chamelion, sunk off Dover about thr years since by the Castor frigate, commanded by Lord J Hay.

SONTAG.—It is said that on Sontag's first appearance in Berlin, a party of her military admirers bribed her maid to give them one of her cast-off slippers, and toasted he in it nightly till it was worn out. To the best of our recollection, the same compliment was paid to Ninon, i France. There is another anecdote to the effect, that party of students forced their way into her hotel, whil her carriage was driving from the door, and made prey a wine glass, containing about a spoonful of wine, whic it was conjectured, a her pretty lips had touched ; this the forthwith put up to auction, and 17 dollars were bid an paid down by one of the party to obtain possession of the prize.—*Quarterly Review.*

TO GOURMANDS.—There is now an establishment full activity at Gorey, which promises to be a useful acqui sition to the oyster fishery. A large quantity of oysters ar now being prepared for exporting to the East Indies ; fo this purpose they are shelled, and, after undergoing a cer tain process, they are placed in small tin canisters of abou a pint, which are then hermetically closed ; it is said they will keep fresh for two or three years.—*Jersey Argus.*

The real cause of the failure of the potatoes which ar planted whole appears pretty evident from the follow colloquy, which is said to have taken place between little fellows who were bird-nesting near G——— week. In passing a newly planted field of potatoes one remarked that " Thae' taties belonged to Maist ———." " Ay man, so they do," replied the other," a what's mair, they 'reset hale (whole) ; last night our fo had a real howking at them."—*Ayr Observer*

Printed at the Courier Press, by SORABJEE DORABJEE